



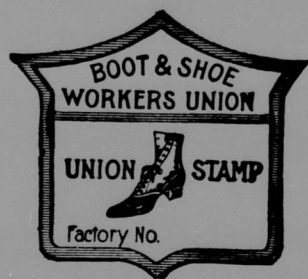
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 1, 1914.

SOUL-SICKENING COLORADO.
WORK SHOULD BE KEPT IN CALIFORNIA.
IT'S A GREAT PRINCIPLE.
SCHEMING EMPLOYERS.
HUMBLER HEROES.

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AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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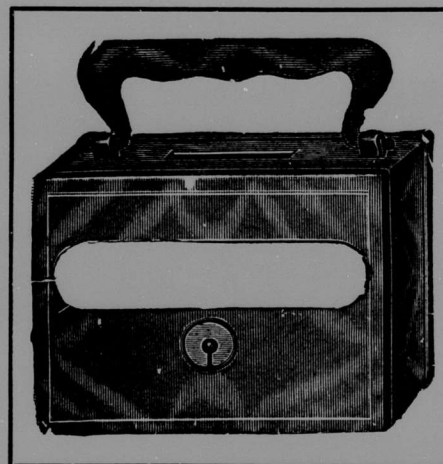
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.

No. 12

SOUL-SICKENING COLORADO

During the past two weeks things have happened in Colorado so disgraceful as to surpass any of the previous outrages perpetrated by the agents of greed within the boundaries of the United States.

The jelly fish Governor of Colorado has permitted the mine owners of that State to import, in absolute violation of the laws, armed cut-throats and thugs recruited in the slums of Eastern cities, to intimidate the striking miners and stir up all sorts of trouble in an endeavor to crush out the spirit of resistance in the poor creatures who had revolted because of their miseries. The coal miners, with a patience born of their years of subserviency, suffered many indignities in quiet and silence, until the thugs had written the blackest chapter in American industrial history.

The crowning infamy of the reign of the coal barons' thugs in the Ludlow district, however, in their efforts to exterminate the miners, their families and sympathizers, came the middle of last week, when a regiment of these imported gunmen, under command of a Denver saloonkeeper, enlisted in the Colorado National Guard, and supplied with machine guns furnished by the coal operators, mowed down without mercy defenseless men, women and children, and then to add to the carnage and massacre applied the torch to the tents which had been the homes of 1200 citizens since the strike was inaugurated on September 23, 1913. Women and babes, some of the women about to become mothers, were wantonly slaughtered until the Ludlow camp became a horrible shamble that caused strong men to reel and faint with the sickening sight.

In another instance a troop of the thugs appeared in front of the tent colony. Louie Tikas, known as "Louie the Greek," in charge of the strikers' camp, went out to ascertain the occasion for the early intrusion. The captain, who on a previous occasion had proclaimed himself as "Jesus Christ," told Louie to "Get to hell out of here." As he turned to re-enter his tent a fusillade of bullets brought him to the ground. When his body was finally recovered there were 51 bullet holes in it and the striker had literally been shot to pieces. James Fyler and Charles Costa, two other miners who came out to ascertain the trouble, met a similar fate. From that moment all was confusion. The machine guns stationed in advantageous positions were brought into play and the carnage was on. It was evidently a culmination of the assertion, often made by the gunmen, that as soon as the regular militia was withdrawn they would make quick work of the striking miners and their colonies.

Women and children who attempted to flee from the carnage were shot down. A Red Cross nurse, who was assisting the sick there, was shot in the shoulder while at a telephone appealing for outside aid. The torch was then applied to the tent colony. In many of the tents underground cellars had been dug, into which the women and children, unable to escape, retreated to be out of range of the merciless fire of the machine guns. All day they lay huddled, frightened almost out of their senses, without food or water, knowing not what fate had befallen their fathers, brothers and husbands. Trapped human beings were suffocated and burned, their charred remains being exposed to view after the death of the fire.

It is not hard for those hundred of miles from the scene of the massacre to read the stories, bloodcurdling as they are, and maintain their balance and counsel wise action, but when men with red blood coursing through their veins see their wives and children, friends and neighbors wantonly murdered and literally roasted alive, calm reasoning has no place and they generally do what the Colorado coal miners did—shoulder their guns and drive the bloodthirsty vandals out at any cost.

It was not a wise thing to do, but there is a limit to human endurance, and these men suffered to that limit. Then the pain and

sorrow and grief of it all sent them, in their desperation, out in search of vengeance and the justice which a cowardly subservient State government had denied them. It was an awful thing to do, but the dastardly murders of the thugs tried their very souls, and as is always the case, desperate men did desperate deeds.

The "Rocky Mountain News," a disinterested daily of Denver, thus editorially describes the affair:

"The horror of the shambles at Ludlow is overwhelming. Not since the days when pitiless red men wreaked vengeance upon intruding frontiersmen and upon women and children has this Western country been stained with so foul a deed.

"The details of the massacre are horrible. Mexico offers no barbarity so base as that of the murder of defenseless women and children by the mine guards in soldiers' clothing. Like whitened sepulchres we boast of American civilization with this infamous thing at our very doors. Huerta murdered Madero, but even Huerta did not shoot an innocent little boy seeking water for his mother who lay ill. Villa is a barbarian, but in his maddest excess Villa has not turned machine guns on imprisoned women and children. Where is the outlaw so far beyond the pale of human kind as to burn the tent over the heads of nursing mothers and helpless little babies?

"Out of this infamy one fact stands clear. Machine guns did the murder. The machine guns were in the hands of mine guards, most of whom were also members of the State militia. It was private war, with the wealth of the richest man in the world behind the mine guards.

"Once and for all time the right to employ armed guards must be taken away from private individuals and corporations. To the State, and to the State alone, belongs the right to maintain peace. Anything else is anarchy. Private warfare is the only sort of anarchy the world has ever known, and armed forces employed by private interests have introduced the only private wars of modern times. This practice must be stopped. If the State laws are not strong enough, then the federal government must step in. At any cost, private warfare must be destroyed.

"Who are these mine guards to whom is entrusted the sovereign right to massacre? Four of the fraternity were electrocuted recently in New York. They are the gunmen of the great cities, the offscourings of humanity, whom a bitter heritage has made the wastrels of the world. Warped by the wrongs of their own upbringing, they know no justice and they care not for mercy. They are hardly human in intelligence and not as high in the scale of kindness as domestic animals.

"Yet they are not the guilty ones. The blood of the innocent women and children rests on the hands of those who for the greed of dollars employed such men and bought such machines of murder. The world has not been hard upon these; theirs has been a gentle upbringing. Yet they reck not of human life when pecuniary interests are involved.

"The blood of the women and children, burned and shot like rats, cries aloud from the ground. The great State of Colorado has failed them. It has betrayed them. Her militia, which should have been the impartial protectors of the peace, have acted as murderous gunmen. The machine guns which played in the darkness upon the homes of humble men and women, whose only crime was an effort to earn an honest living, were bought and paid for by agents of the mine owners. Explosive bullets have been used on children. Does the bloodiest page in the French revolution approach this hideousness?"

WORK SHOULD BE KEPT IN CALIFORNIA

In considering the application of the Allied Printing Trades of California and the Home Industry League of California to designate Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System for exclusive use as text books on the shorthand subject in the public schools of the State of California, organized labor would like to impress upon the State Board of Education the importance of the matter involved—that it means a precedent and represents a bread and butter question in so far as the Allied Printing Trades are concerned and an opportunity to establish an independent earning capacity to our boys and girls who must look to the public schools for proficiency in shorthand writing, which means bread and butter for them; it also means uniformity in this course of study, which would enable one stenographer to read another's notes, thus facilitating and expediting business transactions in many instances.

Organized labor of California stands back of this movement to keep out of California eastern-made text books whenever similar text books of merit are produced in California, and in this particular instance most respectfully and earnestly request that the application of the Allied Printing Trades be granted because it is founded on merit and is just in every way; in fact, we can conceive of no good reason for its rejection. The fact that the author of Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System has agreed to establish a summer school and also conduct a correspondence course during June, July and August for the benefit of the school teachers engaged in the teaching of shorthand who are not familiar with our California System, free of charge in order to prepare them to teach it in the public schools, removes any possible ground upon which to base an objection, and we hope therefore to hear of an early and favorable decision by the State Board of Education of this matter.

The interests of our industrial classes and those of our school children who are entitled to study the shorthand system recommended by the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California, should not be ignored and jeopardized because of a little inconvenience to a few school teachers scattered throughout California, who receive a fair compensation for the services they render and which compensation is in part paid by the very industries affected in this controversy. Particularly so, when the shorthand systems they are teaching are inferior to ours and should not be inflicted on our boys and girls under any circumstances. These teachers should be required to familiarize themselves with our shorthand system or their places should be filled by teachers who are capable of teaching it. It is certainly more important that the school children should learn the best shorthand system, than that some fancied convenience of school teachers should be subserved. However, organized labor has investigated this matter and finds that Gallagher-Marsh, our California shorthand system is undoubtedly the best published anywhere in the world; it is compiled, printed and bound in California under fair conditions to organized labor; it is to the interest of the boys and girls of California, according to the advice of the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California, that it be taught exclusively in the public schools and we therefore earnestly appeal to Governor Johnson to see that the State Board of Education does not send this work out of the State, but that they keep it at home where it belongs and thus enforce the law which he signed, known as the Home Industry Text Book law.

It is singularly pleasing in this matter that all interests who should be consulted, are a unit in expressing themselves in favor of the adoption of this shorthand system. These interests are: The experts who know its merits, the pupils who are to use it, the business men who promote home

enterprises to develop the State, and the men who labor in producing the books. The California State Federation of Labor a few weeks ago took the matter up, and indorsed this system as best adopted to satisfy all legitimate interests of the State.

We have the greatest confidence in the integrity of our State officials and we are satisfied that the influence of the Eastern book trust, powerful as it is, is not sufficient to swerve them from the strict performance of their plain duty to the industrial classes and also the students of California. It would certainly prove a very unpopular policy to satisfy the Eastern book trust and its friends among the school teachers at the expense of the Allied Printing Trades of California; it should be remembered by these teachers that we are not attacking their salaries—in fact, organized labor favors liberal and fair salaries—therefore, it might be well for them to ponder over this matter and think seriously over the question as to whether it would not be better for them to use their influence to help rather than defeat the efforts of the industrial classes of California to better their conditions by creating and keeping in California as much work as possible. As the salaries paid high school teachers and principals are not an issue, these teachers should reserve their influence until it is and then use it to their own advantage; otherwise they might start something that might act as a boomerang.

The heaviest burden today on productive America aside from the burden imposed by a vicious industrial system, is that of its non-productive women. They are the most demanding portion of our society. They spend more money than any other group, are more insistent in their cry for amusement, are more resentful of interruptions of their pleasures and excitements, go to greater extremes of indolence and uneasiness. The really serious side to the existence of this parasitical group is that great numbers of other women, not free, forced to produce, accept their standards of life. We hear women, useful women, everywhere talking about the desirability of not being obliged to do anything, commiserating women who must work, commiserating those who have heavy household responsibilities, and by the whole gist of their words and acts influencing those younger and less experienced than themselves to believe that happiness lies in irresponsible living.—Ida M. Tarbell.

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LOOK FOR THIS LABEL.

By William J. Bonsor.

Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766 takes this opportunity of informing the Trade Unionists of San Francisco and vicinity that it is now using its label, which is the official union label of the American Federation of Labor and used only by unions that are directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Only newspapers having agreements with Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766 and that are unionized in all departments will be given permission to use the label.



This union has for over five years endeavored to secure recognition from the newspapers of this city and has a contract with the "Daily News" for the use of the label. We believe that the union label is the most powerful weapon used by organized labor if demanded consistently by the rank and file.

We appeal to organized labor and friends to assist us in creating a demand for this label. Union men and women do your duty—demand the Newspaper Solicitors' Union card and label.

LEARN ABOUT FARMING.

"A Summer School of Farming"—that's the new departure planned as an important part of the next summer session of the University of California, at Berkeley, from June 22nd to August 1st. Farmers, present and prospective, agricultural teachers, horticultural inspectors, university students of agriculture—for all these are the courses planned.

Do you own a fruit orchard and want weapons for fighting your insect pests? Then Professor Woodworth's course in "Economic Entomology" will give arms against the winged and crawling enemies, and Professor Lipman's course on "Soils and Fertilizers" will show how to maintain the fertility of soil, and inculcate good principles for tillage and for the proper supply of air, water, heat and food for the plant.

Do you want to leave the city and go to raising fruit? Then Mr. Taylor's course in "Horticulture" will show what the common nursery operations are, and tell about cultivation, irrigation, pruning, spraying and the rejuvenating of run-down orchards, the selection of a location, and the special practices for particular fruits.

Or if it's chickens you want to raise, then Professor Dougherty's course on "Poultry Husbandry" will tell of how to feed chicks or laying hens; of the selection, laying-out, and equipping of a poultry farm; of incubating and breeding, of the principles of breeding, for layers or for meat fowls; of caponizing, of killing and picking, of poultry diseases and parasites, and of the general care and management of a poultry ranch. Poultry plants and markets will be visited, and the methods of successful farmers observed.

Or one may learn something about what kind of a horse not to buy, and the outward signs that hold out hope that a cow will be a good milker and the mother of good milkers; and meat animals will be studied, alive and on the butcher's block—all this with Professor True.

How to run a first-class dairy or creamery, clean, sanitary, and profitable, may be studied with Professor Davis; and how to grow wheat, oats, rice, etc., with Mr. Hendry; and the diseases of California crops with Professor Smith and Professor Horne, and preventive medicine and curative surgery for farm animals with Professors Haring, Roadhouse and Mitchell, and plant propagation and landscape gardening for school or home or town with Professor Gregg and Professor Stevens, and agriculture for the schools, lower or high, with Professor Kern and Professor Hummel.

An educated man is a man who can do what he ought to do when he ought to do it whether he wants to do it or not.—Nicholas Murray Butler.

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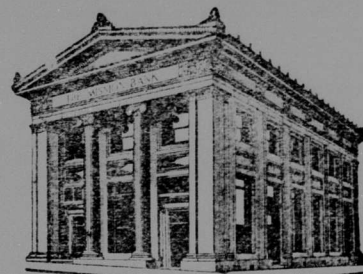
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"IT'S A GREAT PRINCIPLE."

By J. S. Paradis.

For the benefit of those who may not have read what John D. Rockefeller Jr. had to say before the House mines committee on April 6th concerning the Colorado strike situation, we will quote the following from the San Francisco "Call":

"We stand ready to lose every cent we have invested in that company rather than that the working men of this country should lose their right to work for whom they please. * * *

"It's a great principle, it's a national issue. We propose to support the officers in their course, which is in support of the men themselves and their right to work for whom they please and how they please. * * *

"In these days when business interests are so diversified and directors are members of so many boards, the best they can do is to appoint officers and hold them responsible. I am one of my father's representatives in this as well as in other of his personal investments. * * * I believe the employers and the employee are fellow men and should treat each other as such."

Mr. Rockefeller also stated that he had no time to look into conditions in the Colorado field, that he deemed Mr. Bowers an upright business man and that he trusted him in the conduct of the business.

Now, let us consider this matter from a rational point of view. John D. Rockefeller, according to his son's statement before the committee, owns 40 per cent of the stock of the C. F. & I. and that son who hasn't time to look into conditions in the Colorado field, who believes that employer and employee are fellow men and should treat each other as such, who "doesn't know whether any money was spent to import arms and ammunition into the strike zone," is his father's representative in this case as well as other of his personal investments. It is very apparent that a man who has the courage to go on record with such statements as the above, is a fit man to represent the rank and file of the financial powers that be. A man who admits, practically, that he knows nothing about the situation; that he knows nothing of the working conditions of those thousands of men, trusts the business to understrappers whose methods are well known to all civilized people, to men who, as a rule, care naught for conditions of the working man, nor for the rights of anyone in the ordinary walks of life, but whose chief aim is to place the profits of the business he operates at as large a figure as possible that he may bask in the sunshine of trust popularity and its accompanying enormous salary. Brains and modern business methods, it is called. Polished crime is a far better name.

When business gets slow with the medical quacks, they publish a string of fake symptoms and any other rubbish that they may accumulate profitable patronage. Likewise does the monopolist, when in trouble with labor, throw the sop to the unwary, telling them they should be independent, throw off the union yoke and work for whom and under what conditions they please, and they, little realizing that they are but subjecting themselves to a class of men whose only god is money and whose only pleasure is the power that it brings, accept the sop.

Truly, "it's a great principle." But Mr. Rockefeller is looking through the wrong end of the glass. He should personally visit the field in question and find out the methods used in emancipating his fellow men. He forgets (?) that it is impossible for a body of unorganized workers to be fellow men of and treat as such a well organized body of capitalists. He forgets that the very purpose for which the labor union was organized is the principle he claims to champion, that of placing the workers in a position where they may work for whom and how they choose. If Mr. Rockefeller thinks that capital is always going to

dictate the wage the worker is to receive as well as the price he is to pay for the necessities of life, it is high time he and others of his opinion were changing their think, for to be fellow men and treat each other as such, labor, as well as capital, must and will have something to say about the conditions under which they are to work and the wage they are to receive, else the fellow man principle explodes.

If "in these days when business interests are so diversified and directors are members of so many boards" the best they can do is to appoint officers and hold them responsible, then it is time the people took an interest in the game for the sake of self-preservation.

Little do we think when we buy a ton of coal, of the conditions under which it was mined; little thought is given when we purchase the different necessities of life, to the welfare of those whose daily life and health is spent in producing them; and still less do we think of the future generations that are to rise or sink under the iron rule of a money-mad class of people.

Mr. Rockefeller and his kind don't think of, don't apparently care about, haven't time to investigate conditions of, too busy making money to take any interest in humanity. If they should give one good honest conscientious thought to the conditions surrounding the source of some of their untold wealth it would burn their very vitals with shame. Yet when they are asked to place the union stamp, the guarantee of fair and healthy conditions for all humanity, it is the old, old narrow-minded story: "I'd like to see anyone tell me how much I've got to pay them; I'd like to see anyone tell me how I'm to run my business!" Yet, every day the people are passing laws, and those laws are increasing as the years go by, to compel them to pay over a certain wage, a limited number of hours, and forcing them to install modern appliances for the safety and health of the worker. And who is it that is responsible for these laws? Is it the Rockefellers? Most emphatically, no! Is it unorganized labor? Again, no!

It is organized labor that is fighting with its entire energy for the passage of these laws for the benefit of all mankind. The people are trying to become "fellow men," that is all.

There is an Indian proverb which Lord Lawrence was fond of quoting, "Disputes about land are best settled on the land," and when the nest of a too self-assertive rook is built in a tree in advance of the colony, and without its formal leave, the rooks assemble on the disputed tree and discuss the matter, like so many sanitary inspectors, in all its bearings, and end by "certificating" or condemning it. "Not guilty, but don't do it again," seems sometimes to be the burden of their verdict, says Bosworth Smith in his "Bird Life and Bird Lore," for it does not follow, even if the young are safely reared in the tree licensed for that year, that it will be occupied again the next. Something, perhaps, may have happened in the interim which makes the senators determine that it is unfit for rook occupation. Sometimes, so I have been told by one who watched them narrowly in early youth, a solitary position far from the rookery is assigned as a punishment for an obstinate marauder who has committed the unpardonable fault of being found out once too often. Social ostracism for the breeding season must be a severe penalty to a bird so eminently sociable as the rook; but, like ostracism at Athens, it seems to be carefully divested of all painful consequences afterwards; for as soon as the young are flown the culprit is allowed to return to the community with all his old rights and privileges unimpaired.

Instruction does not prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all.—Froude.

By repenting we do not mean sorrow and contrition, but simply turning round whenever we are going wrong, and beginning at once to go right.—James Freeman Clarke.

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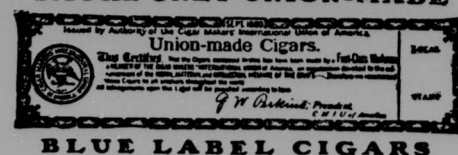
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IN THE LAND OF THE FREE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

This is a free country. Sure!

If one doesn't like the conditions where he is working, he can quit.

And if he quits, there are 6,756,354 chances that he will not be able to get work at all.

But one doesn't have to work. He can starve.

And that isn't so bad as certain vulgar muck-rakers would have the working class believe. For after all when one has starved and is dead, the starving hurts him no more, forever.

To be sure, some of these working men who get discontented with their lot and quit and can't find other jobs, have families. And we must admit that while the bread-winner is hunting for work and starving, it is rather hard lines for the wife and babies.

But here again,—this is a free country. No working man is forced to marry. And as a matter of fact, he ought not to do so unless he has a good job and is going to keep it. So the fact that a man has a wife and children is his own fault.

Anyone can find work that wants it. Except of course the 6,756,354 who can't find work. But they don't count; they are nobodies. The very fact that they can't find work proves that they are no account.

So the whole trouble is that the workers are altogether too likely to get dissatisfied and discontented. In fact, there are certain vicious demagogues—socialists and anarchists—going up and down this country, stirring up class hatred, dissatisfaction and discontent.

That is the real trouble.

There is no trouble with this country. It is a free country—the land of the free and the home of the brave.

As a bright and shining example of the unbridled liberty, unmitigated freedom vouchsafed to the workingmen of this great and glorious nation of ours, gaze on the following.

And after you have gazed, go smite your manly (or womanly) bosom a mighty smite and say: "Away with all vain fellows who are trying to make this a better country—it's good enough now!"

Photographic Copy of Indenture Issued by the Firm of John B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia.

This indenture witnesseth, that Howard Farrington, born May 20, A. D. 1891, by and with the consent of Amy M. Diemer, his sister, hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself apprentice to the John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia, to learn the art, trade and mystery of felt hat blocking and sizing, and after the manner of an apprentice to serve the said John B. Stetson Company for and during, and to the full end and term of his apprenticeship, which will be the 29th day of June, A. D. 1912, next ensuing.

The said masters reserving the right to terminate this agreement, if said apprentice shall refuse to obey their proper commands, or shall be found physically unable to attend to his work. During all which time the said apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve his masters faithfully, keep their secrets and obey their lawful commands; that he will do them no damage himself, nor see it done by others without giving them notice thereof; that he will not waste their goods, nor lend them unlawfully; that he will not contract matrimony within the said term; that he will not play at cards, dice or any other unlawful game, whereby his masters may be injured; that he will neither buy nor sell, with his own goods nor the goods of others, without license from his masters; and that he will not absent himself day or night from his masters' service without their leave, nor haunt ale houses, taverns, or play houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during the said term.

He shall conform to and abide by all rules and regulations now in force, and hereafter adopted by his masters for the government of their apprentices. And the said masters on their part do covenant and promise, that they will use the utmost of their endeavors to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said apprentice in the art, trade or mystery of felt hat sizing and blocking, and he shall receive as compensation when working, two dollars (\$2.00) per week.

It appearing upon satisfactory proof furnished to said John B. Stetson Company that said minor has been properly educated in reading, writing and arithmetic, so as to render further schooling unnecessary.

And for the true performance of all and singular, the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said John B. Stetson Company has hereunto affixed its corporate seal, and individual parties set their hands and seals, done interchangeably.

Dated the 9th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

J. H. Cumins.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Milton D. Gebris. H. E. Depuy, President.

(Seal) Howard H. Farrington, Apprentice.

Amy M. Diemer, Parent or Next Friend.

HAWAIIAN LABOR CONDITIONS.

Attention of the labor organizations on the mainland is hereby called to the following coming from Hilo, the second largest city in the Hawaiian Islands, having a population of about six thousand persons:

"Claiming that Filipinos are being favored by the sugar plantations in the matter of employment, sixteen Hilo Portuguese and Spaniards have applied to the inspector in charge of the Federal immigration station in Honolulu, for traveling certificates to go to the mainland direct from Hilo by the steamer Enterprise. They claim, further, that at present employment on the plantations where they have been working is unsteady. During the past two days Richard L. Halsey, the federal immigration inspector in Honolulu, has issued 121 certificates to Portuguese and Spaniards who want to go to the Coast."

The Hawaiian Islands are a Territory of the United States, with a population of less than 200,000. There are four islands, upon which sugar cane is grown, in 53 plantations, but all controlled by five concerns, the sugar barons, or the Big Five, who with their relations, form interlocking corporations, monopolize all business, and kill all opposition.

Their laborers in the cane fields and sugar mills are servile or contract laborers, formerly Chinese, then Japanese, and now Filipinos, brought here at great cost to the Territory. For about five years Lucius Eugene Pinkham was their recruiting agent in the Philippines, from which position he was called by the sugar planters, and by their influence made Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

The conditions existing here approach closely to slavery, to a suppression of all free and independent thought and action, thereby driving out white people, who in time would become American citizens, who would build homes and rear families, and be a bulwark to the community and the Territory.

In order to further embarrass the National Administration, the H. S. P. A. decreased the valuation of their plantations from one hundred and seventy-five million dollars last year to one hundred and fifty million this year, whereby a decrease in the revenue of \$318,000 took place, bringing the Territory close to financial bankruptcy and stopping all improvements.—Honolulu "New Freedom."

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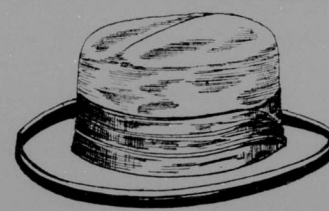
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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.

"Rise like lions from your slumber,
In unvanquishable number.
Drop the chains like dew,
Which in sleep have fallen on you;
You are many and they are few."
—Shelley.

Every demand for the union label has the influence of making it easier to get it the next time. It also makes it easier for union men and women to get jobs. Are you doing your duty with relation to the union label? If not it is time you were changing your tack.

The same people who oppose the passage of the seaman's bill are now lined up in favor of free tolls, or more properly, a subsidy to the ship owners. They are always worried over the welfare of the American people, but it is very noticeable that there is always something sweet in the legislation they favor for themselves. Patriots. Bah!

The convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which convenes in Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday, May 11th, is expected to deal with questions that will make it one long to be remembered by the membership. No. 6 of San Francisco is to be fully represented in the gathering and play an important part in its legislative action.

That there is sore disappointment in store for the interests that have been clamoring for war with Mexico now seems assured. That President Wilson has no intention of satisfying the desires of these selfish interests there can now be no doubt. That the President is in earnest in his expressions of friendship for the Mexican people is not a debatable question even among the noise-makers who hope to profit by friction between the two countries is daily becoming more patent by the wild yelps they are sending up. The real American people—the people who do the country's actual fighting in both war and peace—are opposed to war, and the President is in accord with them.

What a thorn in the side of the "Chronicle" is the success of the Geary-street municipal railway! This silly statement occurs in one of its editorials: "But we do not suppose that any one will assert that the selection of a new route can be as intelligently made by the people in voting a bond issue as by the skilled traffic experts in the employ of private corporations." Now the truth is the city can, and does employ skilled traffic experts, just as do private corporations, and there is no reason whatever why these experts should render the city less efficient service than they would a private corporation. The people do not select the routes at bond elections. They simply approve or disapprove the proposition submitted by the experts, just as do the employers in the case of private corporations. The municipal railway system is an unqualified success, bitter as is such a pill to the representatives of privilege.

SCHEMING EMPLOYERS

There are many employers who devote a part of their time to concocting schemes for shackling their employees in order that they may be the more timid, docile and subservient. The scheme most commonly practiced with this end in view is that of selling a few shares of stock in the business to employees with the assurance that the employer is much interested in the welfare of his subordinates and wishes them in this way to share in the profits of the industry. This plan is calculated to operate to the benefit of the employer in a double capacity—by inducing the worker to work harder and reducing his desire to engage in efforts for improvements in wages and working conditions for all employees. It is the endeavor, in selecting the stockholding members of the force, to pick out those who are likely to wield some influence upon their fellows, and thus persuade them by argument and fear to refrain from agitating or voting for improvements in their unions.

Just how this scheme works out for the poor dupes of employees was very aptly illustrated in a recent instance in this city. Two employee stockholders stayed at work, just as the employers had anticipated they would when the union called them out. The employers, after getting these poor fools in as stockholders, decided to conduct an open-shop establishment and the union proceeded to tighten up the screws even though the two men had failed to respond to the strike call.

The union interested has a system of mortuary benefits graduated according to length of membership as well as an old-age pension system which requires twenty years of continuous membership to qualify. Both of the stockholders were qualified for the \$500 death benefit and the old-age pension of \$5 per week. Both were expelled from membership, thus forfeiting all benefits. After eight days of struggle the open-shop employers were completely defeated by the union and entered into an agreement to conduct a union establishment and sacrificed the two stockholder fools who had allowed themselves to be misled by the soft words and glowing promises of the scheming employers.

The instance cited above is only one of the many that yearly occur, but it is sufficient to illustrate just how much consideration the average welfare working employer has for the poor dupe of a working man when he has him in his greedy clutches.

When will the union men and women come to a realization that their unions are worth a thousand times more to them than are the empty promises of greedy employers? It is, of course, true that the real unselfish trade unionist never gets caught in such a trap, because if a strike is called he goes with the union even though he does hold stock in the unfair concern. He is willing to sacrifice the little the stock would bring him rather than betray his fellow workers by remaining at work in a struck establishment. Not so, however, with the wage-worker who is just as greedy as his boss, and who only lacks the opportunity to become just as vicious a slave driver, he gets caught in the clutches of the designing employer through the medium of his own greed, and is entitled to very little sympathy because of this fact.

It pays always to be loyal to principle. The man who joins a union and then violates his pledge of loyalty is not even respected by those who profit by his disloyalty, because they fully realize that a man who will betray his fellows is not an honest man and will not hesitate to betray and defraud them as soon as the opportunity offers. It is because employees have so often demonstrated this truth that we marvel that even the greed of a wage-worker can at this late day drive him to commit such a blunder as to remain in the employ of an unfair firm when his fellow workers have gone out in the interest of fair dealing. But it does seem the more some people are humbugged the more easily they are taken in by the crafty manipulators who use their crooked heads for the purpose of acquiring the fools' money. They seem always to anticipate that they will fare better in the next betrayal, and thus become easy prey for all men who are without the elements of honesty and desire by hook or crook to gain unfair advantage in the struggle for existence.

After all the warning the labor movement has issued, the trade union member who gets caught in the meshes of the alleged benevolently inclined employer is indeed to be ranked among the stupidest of stupid, and the easiest of the easy in the ranks of gullible fools. To sympathize with such a man is on a parity with weeping over the fact that a vicious murderer has been apprehended after killing an innocent victim for the few paltry dollars that might be extracted from his pockets. One is as much entitled to pity as the other.

Fluctuating Sentiments

As an indication of who derives the benefit of profit-sharing schemes the following statement by Mr. Ford of the Ford Automobile Company is significant: "Of course the scheme has had some results that would bring joy to the hearts of ordinary manufacturers, who can think only of profits. For instance, our employment bureau has been practically put out of business. We don't lose many men daily, as we used to. That used to cost lots of money in hiring new ones. And, then, each man does more and better work now. The number of cars we made in February, last year, was 16,000. With the same number of employees in February this year, under the profit-sharing plan, we put out 25,000 cars."

We are all familiar with those startling upsets in the stability of the land which earthquakes produce, but probably few of us realize that most of the land surface of the earth is undergoing almost continuous slow movement of uplift or subsidence. Geologic studies around Eastport, Maine, yield clear evidence that such gradual land movement has lately been in progress there and has been one of the most recent events in the geologic story of that region, for it is known that during and immediately after the invasion of this part of the continent by the great ice sheet from the northwest in glacial times the land stood as much as 200 feet lower than it does today. Even those who are uninitiated in geologic lore can see in the clay deposits which cover the lowlands and locally carry clamshells, in the gravel beds that extend high up the hillsides, and in occasional rock-cut cliffs far above the present sea cliffs, convincing evidence that the land once stood much lower than now. When the great covering of glacial ice melted away or retreated northward the land rose somewhat rapidly to about its present position, and, remarkable as it may seem, there are good grounds for believing that its previous subsidence was due directly to the weight of the glacial ice, and that the uplift occurred in response to the decrease of weight as the ice melted away—surely a remarkable mobility and sensitiveness in anything so phlegmatic and resistant, according to usual standards, as the rocky crust of mother earth.

Soldiers in gay clothes, marching off to war to the music of brass bands, young men light-hearted and eager for adventure, never say "war is hell." The older men returned from battlefields know war is hell. Those are wonderful pictures by the famous Russian Verastchagin. They have been exhibited in the United States and in other countries. Verastchagin tried to teach people what war really is. His pictures show battlefields. They show vultures eating the dead bodies of the common soldiers. They show wounded men, mutilated men in agony. They show priests—on both sides—praying for victory. But they show also, the generals. On the top of a safe and distant hill, with spy glasses in hand, the generals are safe. The brass bands play "The girl I left behind me." But there is an old song that might well take its place. It is the song the French girl Jeannette sings to her soldier lover Jeannot, as he leaves for the war. Its last lines are:

Oh! if I were Queen of France,
Or, still better, Pope of Rome,
I would have no fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home;
All the world should be at peace,
Or if kings must show their might,
Why, let those who make the quarrels
Be the only men to fight;
Yes, let those who make the quarrels
Be the only ones to fight.

Wit at Random

Bystander—That girl displayed a lot of nerve in boarding that moving car.

Highstander—I saw nearly everything about her, but my sight is not so penetrating that I could see her nerves.

"Now, Tommy," reprimanded his mother, don't let me catch you throwing any more stones."

"Well, what will I do when the other fellers throw 'em?" asked Tommy.

"Just come and tell me," his mother replied.

"Tell you!" he exclaimed in astonishment. "Why, you couldn't hit the broad side of a barn!" —"Lippincott's."

Grandma—You never saw your Uncle John. He's a great big six-footer.

Small Willie—But, gramma, I can't see what any man wants with more than two feet.

In a certain home-missionary movement every participant was to contribute a dollar that she had earned herself by hard work. The night of the collection of the dollars came, and various and droll were the stories of earning the money. One woman had shampooed hair, another had made doughnuts, another had secured newspaper subscriptions, and so on.

The chairman turned to a handsome woman in the front row.

"Now, madam, it is your turn," he said. "How did you earn your dollar?"

"I got it from my husband," she answered.

"Oh! said he. "From your husband? There was no hard work about that."

The woman smiled faintly.

"You don't know my husband," she said.

"What kind of meat have you this morning?" asked the husband of the butcher.

"The best steak we have ever had, sir" replied the butcher. "Here you are, sir; as smooth as velvet, and as tender as a woman's heart."

The husband looked up and said: "I'll take sausage."

The usual large crowd was gathered at the New York end of the Brooklyn bridge waiting for trolley-cars. An elderly lady, red in the face, flustered and fussy, dug her elbows into convenient ribs irrespective of owners.

A fat man on her left was the recipient of a particularly vicious jab. She yelled at him, "Say!"

He winced slightly and moved to one side.

She, too, sidestepped and thumped him vigorously on the back.

"Say!" she persisted, "does it make any difference which of these cars I take to Greenwood cemetery?"

"Not to me, madam," he answered, slipping through an opening in the crowd.—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

A young fellow who was an inveterate cigarette smoker went to the country for a vacation. Reaching the small town in the early morning, he wanted a smoke, but there was no store open. He saw a boy smoking a cigarette, and approached him, saying:

"Say, my boy, have you got another cigarette?"

"No, sir," said the boy; "but I've got the makings."

"All right," the city chap said. "But I can't roll 'em very well. Will you fix one for me?"

"Sure," said the boy.

"Don't believe I've got a match," said the man, as he searched his pockets.

The boy handed him a match.

"Say," the boy said, "you ain't got anything but the habit, have you?"—"Lippincott's."

Miscellaneous

HUMBLER HEROES.

Edmund Vance Cooke

It might not be so difficult to lead the light brigade,

While the army cheered behind you, and the fifes and bugles played;

It might be rather easy with the war-shriek in your ears

To forget the bite of bullets and the taste of blood and tears.

But to be a scrubwoman, with four

Babies, or more,

Every day, every day setting your back

On the rack,

And all your reward forever not quite

A full bite

Of bread for your babies. Say!

In the heat of the day

You might be a hero to head a brigade.

But a hero like her? I'm afraid! I'm afraid!

It might be very feasible to force a great reform;
To saddle public passion and to ride upon the storm;

It might be somewhat simple to ignore the roar of wrath,

Because a second shout broke out to cheer you on your path;

But he who, alone and unknown, is true

To his view,

Unswerved by the crush of the mutton-browed

Blatting crowd,

Unwon by the flabby-brained blinking ease

Which he sees

Throned and anointed. Say!

At the height of the fray,

You might be the chosen to captain the throng.

But to stand all alone? How long? How long?

"The soul asks for honor, and not fame; to be upright, not to be successful; to be good, not prosperous; to be essentially, not outwardly respectable. Does your soul ask profit? Does it ask money? Does it ask the approval of the indifferent herd? I believe not. For my own part, I want but little money, I hope; and I do not want to be decent at all, but to be good."—R. L. Stevenson.

RELAX.

By George Matthew Adams.

Achievement is the result of the proper coordination between work and rest. Were it not for its regular fraction-of-a-second rest between each throb, the heart would soon pump itself out.

Relaxation is energy stored up.

Go into any business office. Hunt out the man whose work seems to be going on with smoothness and with the least friction. Study him carefully—for he is sure to be the boss himself. Having no time for foolish dreams and useless details, yet such a man is never too busy to listen and to learn—and relax. He makes every effort count—by periodic resting.

Relaxation is energy stored up.

There is to relaxation a quiet, cumulative power that is sure to hold you in good stead if ever panic or disorder come near. For it is at such times that every ounce of energy and resource is demanded.

Relaxation is energy stored up.

Relax as you work. Take time to think as you go. Reflect upon the improvement of everything you do. All things can wait upon a man building up and fortifying his own soul and his own character. Invest in relaxation.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Teamsters Return to Work.

At Utica, N. Y., several hundred teamsters, who have been on strike in that city for better conditions, have returned to work, both sides agreeing to settle their differences by arbitration.

Brewers Increase Wages.

For some time the brewery workers have been negotiating with the breweries of Washington, D. C., for a new agreement which has finally been agreed to by the employers, who make the following concessions to the brewery trades: Bottlers' wages increased from \$13 to \$15 per week; keg drivers raised from \$25 to \$26. All inside workers received an increase of \$1 per week per man. Stable men to receive in the future \$15 per week. The brewery workers are jubilant in that the strike was not necessary to secure these improved conditions.

Unionists are Amused.

Trade unionists in Boston are amused at the wide publicity given an invitation to an ex-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to become the active head of a new organization of railroad workers in that city. The unionists say much publicity has been given a small crowd of station agents who met there recently and who have since arranged for another meeting. "Good advertisers" is the comment of local organized workers, who point to the various railroad brotherhoods and A. F. of L., organizations that now admit all workers in these callings.

Unionists are Discharged.

At Richmond, Ind., several members of the Musicians' Union, employed by the Starr Piano Company, quit their employment rather than withdraw from their organization. It is said that President Gennett, of the company, called the men in his office and told them they must either quit the union or resign. Most of the men are skilled tuners. The president stated the company was "tired" of the trouble experienced in local theatres with members of their union, and Mr. Gennett has taken this method to "settle" the differences.

Only Two Kinds for Typos.

Because the International Typographical Union recognizes only two kinds of shops—union and non-union—the attempts to settle differences with several printing establishments in Tacoma, Wash., have so far proved ineffective. A new wage scale is blamed for the trouble by the employers, but the printers show that the combined cost to the five shops would total \$10 a week, and that the employers' refusal to answer requests for conferences, together with their ideas of labeling non-union shops "open," are responsible.

Brewers Win Long Strike.

At Hancock, Mich., when officers of the Brewery Workers' Union submitted their new wage scale to the Park Brewing Company, nine months ago, the management's refusal to consider the demands caused a strike. Of late, however, the company has changed its viewpoint of the organized workers, and last week signed a contract in which the original demands were granted. These are: A nine-hour working day, time and one-half for overtime, and minimum scales of from \$15 to \$17, according to classes of work. The strike-breakers have disappeared and the unionists are back on the job.

Law Includes Section Hands.

Labor Commissioner Brake of Denver has sustained the United Mine Workers' Union in its contention that section men working in the yards or around the grounds of smelters come under

the eight-hour law, which provides that men working "in" smelters, etc., shall not work more than eight hours in any twenty-four. The State official waived aside the technicality raised that section men did not work "in" smelters, and held they were subject to the gaseous fumes the same as the other men. It was shown that the railroads recognize this when carmen are working in the yards. In this case, however, the railroad brotherhoods protect their members, and as the section men are unorganized, it was believed they were powerless. The United Mine Workers, however, came to their rescue.

Long Hours Force Walk-out.

At Atlanta, Ga., "it's simply a strike, because we couldn't stand the fifteen hours' work day that had been crowded on us for the last six months. We have been working from 7 in the morning till 10 at night, with no stop for dinner. It's more than we can stand," said the spokesman for striking steel workers employed by the Atlanta Steel Company. Requests to the management to shorten the terrific hours were not complied with and the walk-out followed. Factory officials are not inclined to look upon a 15-hour day as unusual, and are quoted as making this comment on the strike: "The men can do as they please. If they want to quit, let them quit. As to the working hours, we have nothing to say about that."

House Labor Group Scores.

Blocking what appeared to be an attempt to prohibit an investigation of infant mortality and dangerous occupations, the labor group in the House of Representatives won a decided and important victory when the appropriation for the Federal Children's Bureau was under discussion. An amendment proposed by Representative Johnson of South Carolina provided "that this appropriation shall not be expended for investigation that the Public Health Service is required or authorized by law to make and are making." Representative Buchanan of Illinois, a member of the labor group, resorted to every parliamentary trick to defeat this amendment, and heatedly declared it would "defeat the efficiency of the Child Labor Bureau." On a vote this view was accepted and the cleverly worded amendment was rejected. Congressman Nolan, of California, member of the labor group, appealed for the children. He said: "The Children's Bureau, during the first two fiscal years of its existence, has had a staff of fifteen persons. Its appropriation for salaries has been \$25,640 per annum. In addition to this it has no moneys except two small allotments from departmental funds. One for printing and the other for contingent expenses. Because of the small funds at the disposal of the bureau the investigation intended to eliminate conditions causing infant mortality, has been limited to a single small city, Johnstown, Pa." Labor Member Keating, of Colorado, termed present conditions "a slaughter of the innocents," urged a rejection of the committee's report, and favored \$164,640, the amount asked for by the head of the bureau, Miss Lathrop.

Predict Prosperity Wave.

A prosperity wave in the near future was predicted by Edward J. Cattell, Philadelphia statistician, in an address in Rochester. The speaker said in part: "I can see nothing but prosperity for the old thirteen States, and I believe the past year of slow progress, forcing economies in production and a careful reconstruction of the whole machinery of commerce and manufacture will, in the end, prove a great advantage. The East is waking up. Intensified farming is nowhere receiving closer attention than along the Atlantic seaboard, more particularly in the Southern section. Political power now lies with the East and South. The cities of the East and South are

showing wonderful activity in the matter of developing great tools of trade. The new banking system, about to be inaugurated, is an event of the first importance. Indeed, no testimony could be greater to the wonderful courage of the American people than the way in which they have calmly faced, without excitement, a complete reorganization in the banking, currency and tariff systems of the country; and the courage with which the great commercial situation is being met is convincing proof that it will be successfully solved."

He who habituates himself in his daily life to seek for the stern facts in whatever he hears or sees will have these facts again brought before him by the involuntary imaginative power, in their noblest associations; and he who seeks for frivolities and fallacies will have frivolities and fallacies again presented to him in his dreams.—Ruskin.

WILLIAM R. HAGERTY

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CLOAKMAKERS ACCUSED.

To the Organized Working People of America.

Fellow Workers:—An event of grave importance and of far-reaching significance to the cause of organized labor has recently occurred within the ranks of our movement. Max Sigman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and one of the most popular and efficient organizers of the Cloak Makers' Union, and Morris Stupnicker, an active and devoted member of the organization, have been arrested on the charge of murder in the first degree. The indictment charges the two men with having been instrumental in the killing of a cloakmaker by the name of Herman Liebowitz, in connection with the general strike of 1910. The unfortunate man was found unconscious on the sidewalk. He died without regaining consciousness and the assailant remained unknown.

Now, after a lapse of four years, a sudden attempt is made to fasten the responsibility for the death of Liebowitz on the accused. The charge is absurd. It is based on a web of false evidence manufactured by unscrupulous foes of the Cloakmakers' Union.

Until recent years the workers in the garment industry were a pitiable, miserable lot. They were herded in filthy, disease-breeding sweatshops, overworked, underpaid and subjected to merciless exploitation. At last the limit of endurance of even these most patient and passive toilers was reached. In the summer of 1910 fifty thousand men and women employed in the cloak industry in the City of New York rose in spontaneous revolt against their inhuman conditions of labor. They struck, and their strike was one of the most notable struggles in the labor movement of this country. For ten long weeks the half-starved workers held out against their organized and powerful employers with determination and enthusiasm and without a break in their ranks. The strike was won, and substantial improvements were made in the wages, hours of labor and sanitary conditions. But the most important and lasting achievement of the strike was the organization of the powerful Cloakmakers' Union. Comprised of fifty thousand men and women employed in all branches of the trade and imbued with a spirit of brotherhood and solidarity, the Cloakmakers' Union became a mighty weapon for the protection of the otherwise helpless workers. The fairer employers soon adjusted their business to the more humane standards of labor. They made peace with the workers and their organization. But to a number of petty manufacturers and subcontractors, who had been in the habit of exploiting the workers to the very marrow of their bones, the union was a thorn in the flesh. In their frantic effort to weaken or destroy the union they shrank from no baseness or perfidy. They sought to spread dissensions without the ranks of the organized workers, they plotted and intrigued against the union, and finally they organized a choice collection of professional thugs and convicted criminals into an incorporated scab agency masquerading under the guise of a labor union and stealing the name of our organization. In the days of stress and suffering and struggle the workers in the garment industry had learned to value their union, the source of all their hope and strength, and they stuck to it. Then the foes of our organization planned and executed their last and most dastardly assault upon the union. They framed up the charge of murder against a leader who had been chiefly instrumental in building up our union and had him jailed. By this act they hope to cripple the organization and to spread demoralization in its ranks. The blow is aimed not only against the Cloakmakers' Union, but against all labor unions generally and the unions in the needle trade particularly. For the Cloakmakers' Union is the backbone of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the inspiring example of its struggles and its vic-

tories has led all other garment workers of the country on the path of organization and solidarity.

The perfidious attempt on the part of our enemies must and will be frustrated. Already the Cloakmakers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have made arrangements to secure the best available legal talent for the defense of the accused. No work and no expense will be spared to clear them of the dastardly charges and to nail their perfidious accusers to the pillory of shame and public contempt. All garment workers and all organized workers generally must rally to the defense of the accused and of the union.

THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE
CLOAKMAKERS' UNION AND OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT
WORKERS' UNION.

COLORADO'S BATTLE FIELD.

After a week of fighting in which at least twenty-one innocent women and children and six men are known to have been murdered and cremated by the hired gunmen of the coal operators wearing the uniform of the national guard of Colorado, the armed forces of striking coal miners and militiamen are holding their positions tonight under an armed truce while prominent men of the State are meeting day and night at the State House trying to relieve the terrible situation.

Never before in the history of the world has there been a slaughter of innocents which aroused such horror as that at Ludlow, Colorado.

There were 406 women and children in the tent colony. Of these 200 have arrived in Trinidad, twenty-one are known to be dead, and the others are missing.

Probably the most terrible and sickening phase of this inhuman slaughter of the wives and children of the striking coal miners was the burning by the gunmen of twenty to thirty bodies in a huge funeral pyre.

For three days these murderous assassins prevented Red Cross nurses from going to the scene of the massacre. It is believed that many of the women and babes died from suffocation who could have been saved had the militia allowed them relief. One doctor who went from Aguilar to the scene of the wholesale murder to administer relief was driven back by the bullets of these gunmen.

In one ditch alone were found the distorted bodies of eleven small children and two women showing that they had died suffering great agony.

From every section of the country have come offers of armed assistance and checks with which to buy arms and food that the striking coal miners may continue their fight against the coal operators. Union officials hope that the thirst of Sunday school teacher John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the blood of innocent women and children has been satisfied and that these guns will not be needed. They have announced, however, that they will fight until every one has gone the way of the slaughtered twenty-seven before they will surrender their constitutional rights to the coal operators and the corporation owned State militia.

Indications are that the long heralded industrial revolution has started. Men in every walk of life are organizing themselves into volunteer companies, arming themselves and awaiting the call to arms to prevent the further slaughter of their brothers and sisters. The Typographical Union, one of the most conservative in the country, has contributed \$500 "to buy arms and ammunition."

Saturday one thousand women stormed the State capitol at 10 o'clock in the morning and demanded that Governor Elias M. Ammons call for Federal troops. He refused, but the women remained at their post until 8 o'clock in the evening and forced him to issue the call.

Sunday in a pouring rain storm ten thousand

persons crowded the State House lawn in a monster protest meeting against the murder of helpless women and children. They demanded that the Governor resign at once, that the coal operators' State militia be withdrawn, and that Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt be arrested for the murder of the innocents at Ludlow.

Mother Jones was given a monster demonstration. When she appeared after making a hurried trip from Washington, every umbrella went down, every hat went off and the men stood in a pouring rain for twenty minutes while she assailed the lickspittle executives of the State and the Rockefeller interests who are responsible for the Ludlow slaughter.

The horrors of the Ludlow massacre are too numerous to mention. One child, William Snyder, Jr., 11 years, was shot and killed by the assassins when he ran out of a cellar to get a drink for his mother. When the militia had set fire to the tent colony under orders of Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt, two little tots, aged 7 and 9, ran from their flaming home only to be driven back by bullets into the tent to be cremated.

But of all the nauseating terrors of the massacre, the murder of Louis Tikas was the most horrible. Louis was the leader of the Greeks. When the tent colony was attacked by the gunmen he refused to leave until every woman and child was safe. He, with one of the women, got behind a coal pile. The militia finally captured him. After he had been clubbed over the head with a gun and kicked in the face he was shot. There is every indication that he was dead before he was shot. Lieutenant E. K. Linderfelt is said to have remarked: "I spoiled a d— good gun." Linderfelt is the butcher who threatened to kill Tikas for months, and who has also made his boasts that he would clean out the tent colony.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, April 21, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: A. Conradi, violin; S. Lavietello, cello.

Readmitted: C. W. Knapp.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: G. B. Mason, Local No. 12; Mrs. M. Joullin, Local No. 367.

Transfers deposited: E. J. Whipple, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; J. Lo Fasso, Local No. 153, San Jose.

Reinstated: John Allen, F. C. Bignami, E. Buechner, J. L. Callaghan, P. Lunde, Joe Maroney, J. H. Rogers, V. De Vivo.

Members will please take notice and report engagements to the business representative. A fine will be imposed for non-compliance with this law.

C. Freeborn, Local No. 310; A Pearl, Local No. 10; H. Steisel, Local No. 310, are reported playing at the Columbia; and Clarence Rogerson, Local No. 10; F. Pohakin, H. Brandt, V. Mano, G. Miller, all of Local No. 310, at the Cort Theatre last week.

The next regular meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held Thursday, May 7th, at 1:30 p. m., at headquarters, Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland. Members are requested to attend.

Mrs. Anna Billings, mother of Mrs. C. A. McClure, passed away last Friday, April 24th. Mrs. Billings had a great many friends among the musicians, who will be grieved over her departure.

Grand Canon, East Shore, Giant parks have been classified Class D, and Lafayette Park, Class E. This has been agreed on between Richmond Local No. 424 and Local No. 6. The minimum number for brass is eight musicians in both locals. Members will please take notice in contracting.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday, April 24, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by Secretary O'Connell; delegate Decker elected Chairman pro tem. President Gallagher and Vice-President Brouillet arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Butchers No. 115—Thos. Nolle, vice Conrad Gatler. Electrical Workers No. 151—C. C. Crance, R. F. Ford and R. E. Covington, additional delegates. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following firms in regard to the York Manufacturing Company of York, Penn.: Union Labor Hospital Association, Fred L. Hilmer Co., Tacoma Bottling Co., and the Union Ice Company. From Schlesinger & Bender Co., and the Fleischmann-Clark Company, distillers of cordials, in reference to the unfair firm of Jose Cioron & Co. From Electrical Workers No. 151, thanking this Council and the officers of the Building Trades Council for assistance rendered in the amalgamating of No. 498 and No. 151 of the I. B. E. W. From the State Board of Control, in reference to the wages of Painters at Stockton. From the Petaluma Central Labor Council, denouncing the attempt of the Reid-Murphy I. B. E. W. to organize a Pacific District Council. From the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, endorsing resolutions favoring Electrical Workers Union No. 36. From the Joint Strike Committee of the Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, in reference to the Double-day-Page Co. From the Newspaper Solicitors' Union, stating it is now using the label of the A. F. of L. From the Socialists party of San Francisco, stating it will hold a mass meeting to protest against the Colorado outrages. From the following United States Senators and Congressmen, in reference to the manufacture and sale of convict-made goods: Senators Perkins and Works; Congressmen Knowland, Stephens, Church, Hayes, Raker, Nolan and from the Assistant Attorney General; also from Congressman Nolan, in reference to the designating of Steam Fitters on the Civil Service list. From the International Ladies' Tailors' Union of Seattle, Wash., notifying Council that there is a strike on in said city.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Waiters' Union, inclosing copy of wage scale and agreement. From Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Workers, granting permission to Cooks' Union to place a boycott on Sheehan's Tavern.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Cemetery Protective Organization, in reference to the removal of the cemeteries. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, in reference to an appropriation of \$10,000 for social centers for the coming year.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Gallagher of the Photo Engravers No. 8, dealing with the matter of a two-reel film, entitled "The Strike," and which is being offered to moving picture houses in this city, and urging members and friends of labor, as well as all persons of good sense and inclined to justice and fair dealing, to discourage and by all lawful means prevent the exhibition of the above-mentioned film.

"Whereas, A two-reel film, entitled "The Strike," and produced by the Mutual Moving Picture Company, is being offered to moving picture theatres in this city, and such theatres are also being offered a bonus for exhibiting said film if not acceptable on ordinary terms; and

"Whereas, An inspection of said film shows that it is an artful and insidious attempt to vilify organized labor by imputing to organizers of un-

ions the use of violence and crimes of a revolting character in order to win strikes; and

"Whereas, This moving picture in a striking manner exemplifies a method of falsely accusing organized labor, which method was strongly condemned by the American Federation of Labor at the 1910 St. Louis convention, in these words: 'It is self-evident that the scenes produced have emanated from those who are unfriendly to the cause of labor, and this purpose is to prejudice the minds of the general public against our movement by falsely and maliciously representing it by these pictures'; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council respectfully urges all its affiliated membership and friends, as well as all persons of good sense and inclined to justice and fair dealing, to discourage and by all lawful means prevent the exhibition of above-mentioned film; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, all Central Trades and Labor Councils, Moving Picture Operators' Unions, and to the press, and further, that the Moving Picture Operators' Union be instructed to refuse to run said films."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Zant, dealing with the Colorado strike situation Moved that the resolutions be adopted and copies forwarded to the Central Councils of Colorado. President of the United States and to the Secretary of Labor; carried.

"Whereas, That element of leading citizens, prominent in financial, industrial and political affairs, who are prone to howl loud and often for law and order when workingmen on strike commit the slightest infractions of law, are now ominously silent concerning the conduct of the coal operators of Colorado in overthrowing every safeguard of constitution and statute, invading Colorado with an armed private army, recruited from the very worst criminal elements of our Eastern cities, encouraged, emboldened and urged to do their worst to create terror in the minds of the coal miners, thus hoping to break their courage and again reduce them to servility, and

Whereas, This hypocrisy about justice, law and order is made so prominent that all may see. By this continued silence and inactivity upon the part of these patriotic leading citizens, as well as the administrative officials both at the State and the National capital, if reports are true, that the miners established a tent town away from the company's interests and were followed up and attacked, a most wanton and unbelievable massacre of babes, women and children, calls for real patriotism in our administration of government to right these wrongs; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, regularly assembled April 24, 1914, that we beseech the administration at Washington to at once take steps to compel the administration of Colorado to deal out even-handed justice to its working people and enforce its statutes in regard to armed imported guards; that we regard the chaotic conditions of Colorado of greater immediate interest to our own citizens' welfare than that of Mexico's Indians and we should leave a clean house at home before going out to put our neighbor's house in order.

Reports of Unions—Leather Workers—Reported that Jos. McTigue was unfair to their organization. Pressmen—Strike still on; will stay out until settlement is reached. Bartenders—Reported that the Slavonian American Society is unfair to their organization. Barbers—Shop at 1135 Mission street unfair. Waiters—White Lunch still unfair to their organization.

Label Section—Moved that delegates fill out card once a month, failing to do so Council will deal with them accordingly; carried.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A RECORD BREAKING BILL.

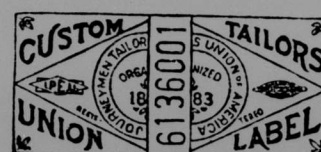
ROSHANARA, The Only Authentic Exponent of Dances of the Far East; THEODORE ROBERTS, supported by Florence Smyth and Co. in "The Sheriff of Shasta"; McDEVITT, KELLY & LUCEY "The Piano Movers and The Actress"; HILDA THOMAS and LOU HALL in "The Substitute"; CHAS. D. WEBER, Eccentric Juggler; JOHNNIE SMALL AND THE SMALL SISTERS, Different Songs and Dances; "FUN BENEATH THE OCEAN," shown by Motion Pictures. Last Week—"NEPTUNE'S GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES" AND ALICE EIS AND BERT FRENCH in "LE ROUGE ET NOIR."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Executive Committee—On the communication from the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, protesting against the action of Typographical, Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Unions in giving letters to firms not entitled to the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to request the unions in question to withdraw the letters, and to discontinue the issuance of same.

Committee recommends that the communication in reference to the Phoenix Laundry be filed, as the matter had been adjusted. Reported progress on the wage scale of Waitresses' Union. On the appeal from Coopers No. 47, Paragould, Arkansas, for financial assistance, Committee directed the Secretary to acquaint said union with the fact that this Council is at present financing local strikes and in no position to contribute. Wage scale and agreement of Bill Posters' Union laid over, no committee appearing. Report of Committee adopted.

Auditing Committee—Reported having examined the books of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, and find same to be correct. Moved that the report be printed in the "Labor Clarion"; carried.

Unfinished Business—The report of the Executive Committee of April 13th, on the jurisdictional dispute between the Plumbers and Gas and Water Workers was taken up, and after a lengthy discussion on the subject, it was moved that the report of the Committee be concurred in; motion carried. Bro. Geo. W. Bell was granted the floor on this matter.

Receipts—Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Elevator Constructors, \$16; Marble Workers No. 44, \$8; Printing Pressmen, \$9; Cap Makers, \$4; Bakers No. 24, \$32; Stage Employees, \$8; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Retail Clerks, \$8; Cigar Makers, \$48; House Movers, \$8; Carpenters No. 1640, \$48; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$4; Broom Makers, \$4; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, \$16; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; donations to Pressmen, \$694.20; Martinez fund \$35; Label Section, \$2. Total receipts, \$1078.20.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; "Daily News," 25c; stenographers, \$46; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Printing Pressmen, \$694.20; Secretary-Treasurer, salary, \$20; Sergeant-at-Arms, salary, \$10; M. J. McGuire, Trustee, \$5; J. W. Spencer, Trustee, \$5; E. A. Brown, Trustee, \$5; Underwood Typewriter Company, stationery, \$4; Schwabacher-Frey Co., neostyle supplies, \$4.50; R. I. Wisler, stationery, \$2.25; Label Section, \$2; David Milder, Martinez fund, \$35. Total expenses, \$903.20.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label upon all purchases.

BASEBALL FANS, ATTENTION!

By Chas. Hohmann.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America respectfully calls your attention to the following remarks by Frank G. Menke, published recently in the Manchester "Leader." Mr. Menke has the following to say among other things:

"Have you some little business that needs a lot of advertising to keep it a success? Are you pining for some free advertising for your aforementioned little business?"

"Yes? Well, then, become a Federal League magnate. It's the greatest little gratis publicity getter that has been discovered since the whale swallowed Jonah.

"Take the case of Robert B. Ward, the bakery person, of New York, U. S. A. Ward manufac-

tures a brand of bread called Tip-Top. For a number of years he has been spending a scandalous amount of money in telling the public, through the advertising mediums, to please eat his bread.

"But Mr. Ward isn't going to spend much money in advertising this year. Doesn't Mr. Ward own a Federal League ball team that will inhabit Brooklyn during certain portions of the coming summer and will visit seven other cities at odd times during the same period? And won't the team be called 'Ward's Tip Tops?' And won't people ask why they are called that? And won't they be told that it's because Ward, the owner, is a baker, and that he bakes 'Tip-Top' bread—the bread that will make you feel like a king?"

Do you get the point, baseball fans?

Mr. Ward of the Ward Bread Company, of the bread trust, who has issued orders to his representatives everywhere that they should fight the Bakers' Union first and then only devote their attention to the competitors of his corporation, is seeking baseball fame as a magnate, and incidentally cheap advertising for his trust-made goods, which are union made in some cities where he finds it useless to combat organized labor because he cannot triumph over it, and which are non-union made in all other cities where the workers are not so strongly organized as to command the respect of the bread trust and the deserved consideration.

In New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Providence and other cities the Wards are running non-union shops, while in Chicago and Newark, N. J., their plants are running under strict union conditions. Why should that be so? Why should they fear organized labor in well-organized cities and why should they be permitted to discriminate against us everywhere else?

We know that many organized workers are greatly interested in baseball, the national sport. We feel that—aside from other methods and ways—they can be helpful to us in this instance. We feel that they should use their influence and should not attend games that are played by clubs being managed, owned and controlled by people not entirely fair and in sympathy with organized labor.

We know that organized labor is a power and that we can make that power felt.

Will the baseball fans among organized labor help us to assert that power in the case of Ward's "Tip-Top" club and the Federal League?

We await your answer in great anticipation.

CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTS.

Industrial accidents in California for 1913 totaled 36,462, according to estimates made today in a statistical bulletin issued by the State Industrial Accident Commission. Of this total 17,692 persons were incapacitated for one week or less, 16,651 for more than one week, 1296 were injured permanently and 823 suffered death.

Of 12,106 cases of tabulated injuries, 1844 were employed by firms or corporations that had elected to come within the provisions of the Roseberry act.

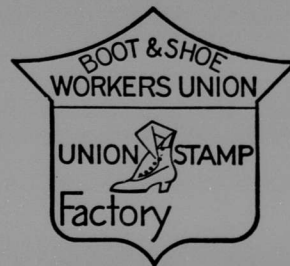
Persons temporarily incapacitated, \$662,363; permanently injured, \$4,755,890; killed, \$12,837,422.

The wage loss estimates are based on three arbitrary assumptions: The industrial age limit is 65 years; the industrial year is the same as the calendar year, and the earning capacity of persons permanently disabled is impaired on an average of 5.196 per cent.

The average wage loss per accident for temporary injury was \$69.93; for permanent injury, \$6392.33, and for death, \$25,370.40.

The total indemnity paid for 10,721 accidents totaled \$613,862, of which persons temporarily disabled drew \$320,484; permanently injured, \$112,648, and relatives of those killed, \$180,729.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.
2267 MISSION ST. Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



MAY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(37) Altwater Printing Co.....48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3258 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 23rd Street
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co, Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Polson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1293 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicol, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co, J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevlin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(143) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co, Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Ross, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Times.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co, South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co, The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (124) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(109) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(110) Phillips, The Wm. R. Co.....317 Front

- (223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co, Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Times.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-
gomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At Sunday's meeting six applications for membership were received, two applicants were elected and one obligated. The secretary's report showed 21 traveling cards received during the month and 20 withdrawn.

The matter of continuing the 1 per cent assessment for the benefit of the striking pressmen and feeders was ordered submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. This will be done and the balloting will take place on Wednesday, May 6th. Voting will be in chapels, unattached members and members employed in small chapels voting at the secretary's chapel between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

The following nominations for local officers and I. T. U. delegates and alternates were made: For president—D. P. O'Connell and Geo. A. Tracy; first vice-president—Benj. Schonhoff and J. V. Tonkin; second vice-president—Jas. S. Golden and Geo. S. Hollis; secretary-treasurer—L. Michelson; executive committee (three to be elected)—F. F. Bebergall, W. N. Mappin, Jas. W. Mullen, Miss M. McKinley, W. J. Pierce, W. E. Pitschke, G. C. Thrasher, H. Tilley, E. E. Troxell, L. L. Stopple; trustee—J. W. Mullen; reading clerk—Mrs. Hawkes-Bernett; sergeant-at-arms—T. M. McGowan; auditing committee—C. B. Crawford, H. L. Cunningham, W. N. Mappin, W. H. Vaughan; delegates to I. T. U. convention at Providence, R. I. (four to be elected)—J. A. Keefe, J. W. Kelly, F. J. Bonnington, D. W. McAleese, J. F. Newman, J. V. Tonkin, D. S. White, W. W. Webster; alternate delegates (four to be elected)—C. W. Cody, Miss Eva Cook, Mrs. Craig Leek, W. E. Reilly; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—Benj. Schonhoff, L. Michelson; delegates to Labor Council—F. J. Bonnington, D. P. O'Connell, J. W. Mullen, H. A. Parry, Geo. A. Tracy, J. V. Tonkin, W. N. Mappin, Benj. Schonhoff, J. J. Neely, J. M. Scott.

The following members were elected a canvassing board to conduct the election on May 27th: W. P. Peacock, C. T. Lynch, J. O. Kennard, J. L. Hanscom, Val Hanlon, R. B. McNabb, J. J. O'Rourke, Miss Corinne Forno, W. J. White, W. J. Coffey, W. H. Vaughan, Charles Babb.

At the May meeting, at such time as the president may designate, the regular order of business will be suspended for fifteen minutes, and a memorial ceremony, to be arranged by the cemetery committee, will be held as a tribute to the memory of those members of No. 21 who have passed to the Great Beyond during the fiscal year.

Hugh Fulton of the "Examiner" chapel, who had been ill for some months, died at Providence Hospital, Oakland, early on the morning of Sunday, April 26th. The funeral was held in Oakland on Tuesday, April 28th, and was largely attended.

The Federal Court at Indianapolis has issued an injunction restraining J. W. Hays from printing the ballots for the coming I. T. U. election without the name of Charles E. Hawkes, the progressive candidate for president, appearing thereon.

D. H. Shahan, well known in the job section of the printing business, died last Wednesday night at his home. The funeral was held Friday morning and was private.

A meeting of the Progressive Club of the San Francisco Typographical Union will be held in Sonoma Hall (sixth floor), Native Sons Building (Mason street, between Geary and Post streets), on Sunday, May 3, 1914, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of endorsing candidates for local offices and for I. T. U. delegates and alternates. The meeting is open, and all members of San Francisco Typographical Union are cordially invited to attend.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 329—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duhoce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierro, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported during the past week in San Francisco trade union circles: William Gorman and Christopher C. Jeffres of the riggers and stevedores, Hugh Fulton and D. H. Shahan of the printers, Johan Ben-thaak of the brewery workers, James J. Looney of the teamsters, George Conrad of the bartend-ers, James L. Walker of the painters.

Millmen's Union No. 42 has disbursed \$15 in accident benefits, \$10 to a member in distress, \$25 to the International Labor Day Federation, and has initiated two into membership. The union will give its annual outing and reunion in Millett's Park, Colma, on Sunday, May 31st.

Horseshoers' Union No. 25 has elected W. C. Commins a delegate to the International Conven-tion of Horseshoers, to be held in Memphis, Tenn., June 1st to 20th.

Asking for eight hours' pay for an eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime and a mini-mum wage of \$2.25 per day, the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Saw Mill Workers and Woodsmen has addressed communications to the logging camp operators and lumber and shingle manufacturers in this section. The action of the union follows a meeting held at Aberdeen, Wash., recently, when it was voted to ask for the eight-hour day, with a minimum wage of \$2.25 and to demand that this be granted on May 1, if an effort to reach a satisfactory agreement with the employers fails.

At Centralia, Ill., the West Side street car line, operated by the Centralia Traction Company, was tied up because of a strike. The company cut wages from 20 to 17 1/2 cents an hour, and in-creased the working hours from ten to fourteen.

At Buffalo, N. Y., after being on strike two days, the non-union flint glass workers employed at the Frontier Company realized the value of organization and formed a local affiliated to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, whose national officers, together with a committee of the newly-formed union, visited the glass com-pany with the result that a contract calling for a union shop and the reinstatement of all strikers was quickly agreed to.

THE PRINTER'S RULE.

By Roscoe E. Haynes.

In the "National Printer-Journalist."

The Printer's Rule is a handy tool

Whatever the job may be;

From eating pie to pulling tacks,

Or ripping envelopes up the backs,

And even down to cleaning cracks,

It's the Printer's Rule for me.

You can drive a screw or cut off a "chew,"

You can whittle, or pick, or dig,

You can spread your bread, or clean a fish,

Or scrape the sides of a chafing dish,

Or do most anything a man could wish

With this little "jig-ma-rig."

The familiar click of the rule and stick

Is music to my ears;

And though no longer "I work at the case,"

Since the "lino" has joined the merry race,

In my heart is reserved a tender place

For my friend of former years.

And on Judgment morn, when Gabriel's horn

Sounds through the Promised Land,

The Printerman won't have to wait,

For I'm sure he will not hesitate

To try to open the Pearly Gate,

If he has his rule in hand.

UNION STAMPED SHOES

For Work and for Dress Wear

The Largest Stock in the
City to Select From

Every Pair "Honest Made"

EVERY PAIR OF "HONEST QUALITY." EVERY PAIR
GUARANTEED BY OUR 33 YEAR REPUTATION FOR
"SQUARE DEALING" AND OUR "SMALL PROFIT PRICES"
SAVES YOU FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE

"IT WILL PAY YOU TO LET US SHOE YOU"



B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

—STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS—

Personal and Local

Organizer Jack Zamford of the bakers is in Los Angeles, where he will remain for some time in an effort to organize the bakeries. Marcel Wille has returned to his home in this city.

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Commission is to hear two cases in Eureka next Wednesday and Thursday. He will also address the Labor Council during his stay in the northern city.

The picnic of the Photo Engravers' Union will be held in Grand Canyon Park, Richmond, on Sunday, May 24th. Round trip tickets, including admission to the park, 75 cents.

Captain Frank Ainsworth, president of the San Francisco Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees, is in Los Angeles and while there established the nucleus of an organization in that city. As a direct result of his efforts it will not be long until there is a powerful national organization of Federal civil service employees.

The Labor Council at its last meeting adopted resolutions requesting the Federal authorities to intercede in behalf of the miners on strike in Colorado, urging upon the authorities of that State to accord justice and fair dealing to the miners.

To the law and legislative committee was referred a communication from Cemetery Workers' Protective Association, asking the aid of the Council to prevent the removal of cemeteries from San Francisco.

The new wage scale submitted by Waiters' Union No. 30, calling for an increase in wages in a certain class of houses, was referred to the executive committee.

Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 278 donated \$20 to the local pressmen and feeders on strike.

Complying with a request from the Recreation League, the Labor Council will ask the Board of Supervisors to set aside \$10,000 in the next budget for establishing social centers.

Congressman John I. Nolan has advised the Steamfitters' Union that, at his request, the National Civil Service Commission has promised to establish a register for steamfitters.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for the week beginning this Sunday matinee a record-breaking bill with six new acts, including four of the most celebrated headliners in vaudeville. Roshanara, who is generally conceded to be the only authentic exponent of the dances of the Far East, will introduce three distinct novelties. Her first number is the Incense Dance in which she portrays the action of a young widow dedicating herself to a temple by bathing herself in the purifying incense. The Snake Dance with which Roshanara concludes her performance is her masterpiece. Drab curtains are drawn and from between their center folds there appears a snow-white hand with henna-tipped fingers held to represent the head of a serpent, the illusion being intensified by two rings to represent the eyes of the reptile, then comes the sinuous dancer dressed in Eastern garb of purple and gold. That splendid character actor, Theodore Roberts, who has been too long absent, will divide the headline honors and appear in the title role of "The Sheriff of Shasta," an idyll of California in the early days. McDevitt, Kelly and Lucey will bid for popular favor in the skit "The Piano Movers and the Actress." Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall, comedians of versatility, ability and popularity, will appear in their new comedy sketch "The Substitute," which abounds in laughable complications. Charles D. Weber, the eccentric juggler, is on the bill. Johnnie Small and the Small Sisters are aptly named. Next week will be the last of those immense sensations Neptune's Garden of Living Statues and Alice Eis and Bert French in "Le Rouge et Noir," or "The Dance of Fortune."

ROCKEFELLER'S OPPORTUNITY. (American Economic League.)

Open to grave doubts is the expressed willingness of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to lose all of his millions, if thereby the right may be secured to American citizens to work when they please and on terms to suit themselves. No man has that right who must depend on the permission of others for an opportunity to work. Mr. Rockefeller holds that the labor organizations, which he is fighting, insist on the power to give or withhold such permission. Therefore he opposes them. But how much nearer to industrial freedom will the worker be without the labor organization—other things remaining as they are? Will he not still find opportunities to labor, controlled by employers whose permission he must obtain and whose terms he must accept? Labor organizations simply insist that laborers must demand better terms than employers might otherwise offer. Since they endeavor to secure better terms for labor without removal of the cause that makes the individual laborer helpless, they are forced to resort to arbitrary, tyrannical, and in many cases, unreasonable, regulations and methods. They are thus rendered subject to just criticism on the part of those who note their neglect to attack fundamental evils. But those who like Mr. Rockefeller, uphold conditions that shut labor off from natural opportunities, can not consistently criticize them.

As long as Mr. Rockefeller's corporation and similar corporations may under Colorado law, withhold mining lands from use regardless of the number of miners who want to use them, so long will it be impossible for Colorado's miners to be industrially free. Without organization their condition will be worse than when organized. But if conditions would be so made that neither Mr. Rockefeller nor any one else could profitably hold valuable land out of use there would be a change. This change can be brought about through taxation of land values to an extent sufficient to make unprofitable withholding of valuable land from use. Owners of such land would then find it to their interest to employ all the labor they could get to improve it.

There is a movement in Colorado to secure the Single Tax, the measure which will enable Colorado labor to secure industrial freedom. But Mr. Rockefeller is not helping it. On the contrary, the interests for whom he spoke are bitterly opposing it. If he actually meant that he is willing to lose his millions to establish industrial freedom, here is his chance to make good. Let him call off his opposition and turn it into help for the movement. It will mean financial loss, but that should not prevent him, in view of his expressed willingness to lose. Besides, would he not actually be better off without a dollar in a State where every man had a chance to earn a living, than with all his millions under conditions wherein hopeless poverty must be the lot of most of his fellow citizens?

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